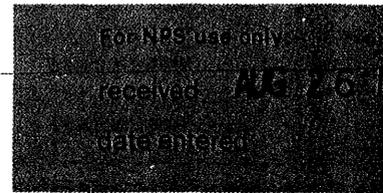


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Town of Uxbridge MRA
Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area (partial inventory: historic
and/or common and architectural) (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Multiple - see attached list N/A not for publication
city, town Uxbridge N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~
state Massachusetts code 025 county Worcester code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> resource area	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - see individual forms
street & number
city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Worcester County Courthouse
street & number 2 Main Street
city, town Worcester state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

a) Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth
title b) National Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date a) 1981; b) 1971, 1973, 1974, 1980 federal state county local
depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission
city, town Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area, Uxbridge, Massachusetts

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed

Check one unaltered altered

Check one original site moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Introduction

The Town of Uxbridge is located in the southeast corner of Worcester County, approximately 42 miles southwest of Boston, 18 miles southeast of the City of Worcester and 23 miles northwest of Providence, Rhode Island. Bounded by Mendon and Millville on the east, Northbridge and Sutton on the north, Sutton and Douglas on the west, and the Rhode Island state line on the south, Uxbridge is basically rectangular in shape; it occupies an area of 30 square miles and possesses a current population of approximately 8,500.

Topography

Uxbridge contains two contrasting landscapes: a large series of slow-flowing rivers which proceed southeastwardly from the central and north sections of the town into Millville and hilly uplands which flank these rivers on the east and west. Principal rivers are the Mumford, the Blackstone and West Rivers, which converge southeast of Uxbridge Center and thereafter are known as the Blackstone River, which eventually empties into Narragansett Bay. These three rivers occupy broad floodplains. Although their sources exist outside of the town, within Uxbridge they are fed by numerous brooks and ponds that flow from the town's western uplands. Some of the more important of these brooks (which provided easily harnessed water power for early milling) are the Rivulet Brook (fed by Cold Spring and Farrell Brooks), Emerson Brook (fed by an extensive series of ponds in southwest Uxbridge (and Ironstone Brook (fed by brooks diverted into the Ironstone Reservoir in the southeast corner of town). In addition to the broad grassy/swampy plains that surround the main rivers, the town also possesses several cedar swamps, the largest of which is located in an upland area of ponds in the town's southwest corner. Additional small cedar swamps exist near the town's northeast corner.

The hilly uplands which flank the Blackstone Valley consist of a base of granitic gneiss. Areas west of the Blackstone River Valley rise to higher elevations than those found in the eastern portion of the town; further, much of this area (particularly central and southwestern portions) is characterized by the presence of many small steep hills scattered around ponds and brooks. The highest elevations exist at the town's northwest corner (Castle Hill, 572') and along a ridge near Taft, Aldrich, and King Streets (550-570'). Rock outcroppings and stony soils including some sand and gravel deposits exist in western upland areas.

During the 19th century, building stone (gneiss) was quarried from at least two sites: Hartford Avenue west of its junction with Sutton Street and Linwood Street near the Northbridge town line. As late as 1918, stone quarried here was used in the construction of retaining walls

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at Ellis Island in New York. Iron deposits, presumably in the form of bog iron, exist in the town's southwest corner where a forge was in operation as early as the 1730s. An iron mine, utilized c.1830, is reported to have existed in the southwest corner of the town, although sources do not cite a precise location. In at least one location on the west bank of the Blackstone River near the village of Ironstone, clay deposits were used for brickmaking during the Colonial and Federal periods. Silver deposits exist off Chockalog Street near the Douglas town line and were the subject of an unsuccessful mining venture by "New York capitalists" in 1839.

Although 19th century views show that extensive portions of Uxbridge had been cleared for pastures and planting fields near rivers and for pastures and orchards in upland areas, much of this former agricultural land is now covered with second-growth forests. Pastures and meadowlands remain along the West and Blackstone Rivers, on the slopes of Castle Hill in the town's northwest corner, and along sections of Chockalog Street, Richardson Street, Hartford Avenue (east of the West River) and West River Road.

Historic Overview

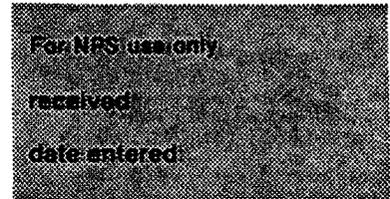
The town of Uxbridge is an industrial/residential/agricultural community on the Blackstone River corridor characterized by a varied topography which has greatly influenced the town's historical development and cultural landscape character. A primary focus of settlement has long been the confluence of the Blackstone, Mumford and West Rivers. Most likely utilized by prehistoric populations, it was the site of a Christian Indian settlement in the 17th century and has historically served as the institutional/commercial center of town. Following the establishment of the Town of Uxbridge from part of Mendon in 1727, initial early 18th century colonial settlement probably occurred in the adjoining eastern upland meadows and the central valley lowlands. By 1728, a Congregational meetinghouse was established just west of the Mumford River; an early Quaker settlement to the south erected a second meetinghouse in 1770 (Form 10-1; NR 1974). During the 18th and 19th centuries, town residents enjoyed a dispersed settlement pattern and a prosperous agricultural economy which was increasingly supplemented by industrial clusters that provided additional employment opportunities and a broadened economic base for the town.

The town's location on the Blackstone Canal (1828-1829) and Providence-Worcester Railroad (1847) corridor further stimulated widespread early 19th century textile manufacturing which remains active to the present. Most notable of the many small industrial villages is the 1820s Rogerson Village complex on the Mumford River in northern Uxbridge (Form 47-B, NR 1971). By the mid 19th century, Uxbridge Center was firmly established as the town's primary institutional and commercial core,

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while a secondary focus emerged at northern Uxbridge in the latter part of the century. Surrounding these concentrated settlement and activity nodes existed numerous dispersed farms which participated in market gardening and dairying.

Development within Uxbridge today consists of scattered vernacular and high style houses of the 18th and 19th centuries, several small villages built near former water power sites, a main village at Uxbridge Center which dates from the Federal and subsequent Industrial periods, and some free-standing suburban houses built individually since World War II throughout the town. With the exception of a small number of brick commercial blocks at Uxbridge Center and individual brick houses, the largest number of buildings are free-standing, wood-framed structures.

The current economy of the town is partially based on textile and yarn manufacturing which remains active in at least two of the town's mills. Other former mills are in use as textile/yarn outlets and factories for the production of non-textile goods. Some farming remains active in the northern and western portions of town; however, the sources of much of the town's employment exist outside its immediate boundaries in the nearby industrial cities of Woonsocket, Rhode Island and Worcester, Massachusetts. Also important to the growth of the town's commuter population are the industries (principally technological) that have developed along Interstate Highway 495 and Route 128. Despite the presence of a commuter population, much of the town's area remains rural in appearance.

First Settlement 1659-1775

Known initially by its Indian name of Wacatuck (also spelled Waentuck), Uxbridge was the southwestern part of a much larger tract of land that was granted to the Proprietors of Mendon in 1659. Local tradition reports that the first farmsteads in Uxbridge were occupied in the 1690s; however, it seems unlikely that any major organized settlement took place prior to 1713, when the conclusion of Queen Anne's War brought about the rapid settlement of Worcester County. The Native population, some of whom had been converted to Christianity in the mid 1600s, seem to have largely dissipated following King Philip's War in 1675. As early as 1716, the inhabitants of Uxbridge petitioned to be set off from Mendon as a separate town. By 1727, the area had become sufficiently populous that the General Court allowed Uxbridge to be incorporated, granting to it the western portion of Mendon bounded by the Province line on the south, Mendon's existing boundary on the west, a new line parallel to the western boundary on the east, and on the north by an irregular line following topography. Included in this was the present town of Northbridge, which was set off from Uxbridge in 1772.

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A number of other minor boundary fluctuations occurred, primarily along the northern boundaries, during the 18th century. Much of this fluctuation was probably due in part to a situation noted for Northbridge by a surveyor on the 1830 map of Uxbridge: "Some persons here with their farms and outlands belong to Uxbridge, of course every sale and purchase changes the [town] line and it is today here and tomorrow there and when it stops, I will log it on the map." Since 1772, Uxbridge's boundaries have remained essentially unchanged; for the most part, boundaries result from surveyed lines and do not (except the northern line) follow topographical features.

Prior to the harnessing of water power for industrial uses in the early 19th century, Uxbridge contained no villages and consisted of farmsteads evenly distributed across much of the town. Unlike earlier communities that made conditional grants of land in different divisions to settlers, Uxbridge seems not to have been settled in this manner. As an outlying area to Mendon, much of Uxbridge was granted in large tracts to prominent citizens of Mendon prior to the area's settlement. Of these, Robert Taft and his numerous descendents became both the largest landholders in Uxbridge and the town's most influential citizens throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Another important group of early settlers in the southern section of Uxbridge consisted of Quakers who came north from Rhode Island.

In addition to farms, the town contained a forge, built by Benjamin Taft on Ironstone (formerly Forge) Brook around 1739 and several small saw and grist mills located on Emerson, Rivulet and Drabble Tail Brooks. Little information exists regarding these early mills; however, it is likely that they were contained in small, timber-frame structures and that they represented a part-time occupation for their owners who were probably engaged in farming as a principal livelihood. During this period, the Mumford, Blackstone and West Rivers were not used for water power, presumably because of their widths and lack of a dramatic fall.

Commercial activity in the town was limited to several taverns along Hartford Avenue and, possibly, several small stores kept in the houses of part-time merchants such as Moses Farnum (Form #15-12). Institutional development was restricted to the construction of a meeting house at Uxbridge Center in 1729; this choice was dictated more by the centrality of the location (with Northbridge) and the donation of a site for the building than by the presence of any existing village. Once completed, however, the meeting house attracted a small population including the town doctor and blacksmith who built houses in the vicinity late in the period and provided the beginnings of a village. The town's Quaker community met with the Smithfield Society of Friends in Rhode Island until the establishment of a local meeting house within the boundaries

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of modern Northbridge in 1766. Subsequently, in 1770, a Quaker meeting house was built in Uxbridge (Form 10-1; NR 1974) near the southwest portion of the town where much of the Quaker population had settled.

Although the English settlement of Uxbridge occurred during the Colonial period, it is likely that a portion of the town's roads pre-date the Colonial period and are derived from former Indian paths. Tradition asserts that Hartford Avenue and Sutton Street were part of the Middle Road between Boston and Hartford that was derived from pre-existing Indian trails. Although this road was an important transportation corridor during the 18th century, its presence within Uxbridge seems to have had little direct influence on patterns of development within the town, except that several taverns were built along its route. More immediately important to the town's development and connection with neighboring centers was the Worcester to Providence Road that extended along the path of Rivulet Street to Main Street and thence southeastward along Ironstone Street to the Village of Ironstone, after which its original path followed Elmwood Avenue eastward into Millville along a route that has been by-passed by Route 146. Following the west bank of the Blackstone River, this road probably originated as an Indian path.

Other known early roads include Linwood Street and possibly portions of Mendon Street and West River Road, which may have been the roads laid out in 1830 to provide a route over the "Great River" to the meeting house. While much of Uxbridge's network of roads probably date from the Colonial period, information to support this assertion is scant, except for circumstantial evidence such as the presence of early 18th century farmsteads on Hazel, West Albee, and Blackstone Streets.

Industrial Beginnings 1775-1830

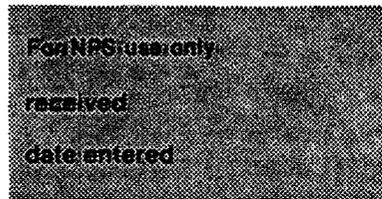
Until the early 19th century, Uxbridge experienced few changes from the patterns of settlement and land use that had been established during the Colonial period and which were derived from a predominantly agricultural economic base. However, beginning in 1810 with the opening of the Day Woolen Mill on a small water privilege south of Hecla (Centerville) and the Clapp Cotton Mill at North Uxbridge (1810-1811), Uxbridge's population expanded and began to cluster in villages. For the most part, new population was drawn from surrounding towns (both Massachusetts and Rhode Island) and consisted of a mixture of Congregationalists and Quakers that was similar to Uxbridge's existing population.

Early mills tended to be situated on small secondary brooks where water power was easily harnessed; similarly, the scale of manufacturing was small with individual mills employing between 10 and 20 operatives prior to 1823. As a result, villages surrounding the town's earliest

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mills often consisted of only four or five houses and cottages, often built by the mill owners. Such was the case at Ironstone (Ironstone Manufacturing Company - 1814-1815), Rivulet (Rivulet Manufacturing Company - 1816) and the Capron Mills at Uxbridge Center (ca. 1821-1825).

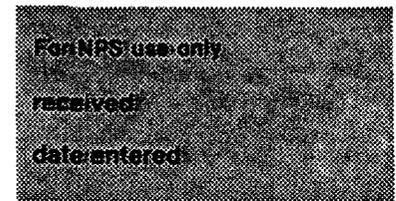
In 1823-1827, the Crown and Eagle Mills were developed at North Uxbridge by Robert Rogerson, a Boston merchant. Included in this development was a model village of workers' housing consisting of free-standing brick houses, cottages, double cottages and a store with a meeting hall (Form 47-B; NR 1971). Although far grander and more carefully planned, the Rogerson's Village provided a model that was repeated with wood-frame buildings constructed in a linear development along Hecla Street during the construction of the Hecla Mill and Village (Centerville) after 1825.

Although relatively sparsely populated, Uxbridge Center emerged in all respects as the town's major village during this period. The presence of the meeting house was important to the area, although proximity to major transportation routes was probably the most decisive factor. During the last two decades of the period, this area was built up with the town's finest Federalist style houses, including one that possessed a formal boxwood parterre (removed 1890). In the town center, development was confined to irregular sized parcels with frontage on the main roads; no side streets or planned subdivisions existed.

Improvements in transportation began to be made locally in the early 19th century when a new stage line was established over the Middle Road (Hartford Avenue) between Boston and Hartford in 1894 and augmented in 1814 by the introduction of a second stage line. Following this example, stage service between Providence and Worcester was established in 1812 and remained in service until the late 1820s. Minor additions were made to the town's roads, most notably the extension of Main Street northward from its junction with Rivulet Street across Hartford Avenue and on to Linwood.

The principal transportation improvement of the period, however, was the construction of the Blackstone Canal from Providence to Worcester in 1824-1828 (Form 800; NR 1973). Local construction on the canal began in 1825. Within Uxbridge, the canal contained four locks and paralleled the west bank of the Blackstone River from the Northbridge town line to a point near the junction of Main and Blackstone Streets, south of which the canal and the river merged. Financed in part by at least one local merchant, the canal enlarged the town's commercial importance, making it a small center for neighboring towns and attracting at least one Rhode Island merchant to settle here in the mid 1820s. Although located somewhat eastward of Uxbridge Center, the canal served to strengthen that area's importance by providing convenient transportation to an already established town center.

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Industrial Expansion 1830-1870

This period was dominated by the growth of the town's industrial enterprises and their related villages. This growth is displayed in the increase in the number of mill operatives from 414 in 1830 to 655 in 1870; of these numbers, a higher proportion were women and girls in 1830 than in 1870. In addition to previously established settlements, new mill villages emerged at Wheelockville (around the Waucantuck Mill after 1838) and on Mendon Street (at the Central Woolen Mill after 1852). The basic pattern of the villages (i.e., free-standing wood-frame cottages, double cottages and double houses built along main roads) remained basically the same with the addition of a small number of row houses and several possible boardinghouses. Outlying agricultural areas seem to have been unchanged during much of the period, except that the raising of sheep (for wool) and dairying increased.

Within Uxbridge Center, there began to be some separation of different land uses with commercial and institutional building clustered around the junction of Main and Mendon Streets and the houses of the town's leading citizens built in the vicinity of the Common, North Main Street and the north end of South Main Street. As the population of the area increased, houselots near the center of the village became smaller and more regular in size. Features such as granite curbing and retaining walls at property boundaries seem to have come into more general use at this time. Few commercial buildings existed outside of Uxbridge Center with the exception of Company stores at Rogerson's Village and Hecla Village. One of the town's earliest extant commercial blocks, Butler Block (Form 57-137), stands somewhat alone on Linwood Street at the south edge of the village of Linwood which is part of the town of Northbridge.

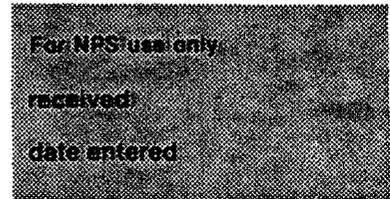
Population growth was continuous throughout the period. Congregationalist and Quaker Yankees continued to be the dominant group in the town's agricultural areas and in its business life; nonetheless foreign immigration began with the importation of Irish workmen to build the Providence and Worcester Railroad in the 1840s. Following the completion of the railroad, many of the workers remained in Uxbridge. By 1850, Irish Catholics were sufficiently numerous to allow Catholic services to be held, and by 1855, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church had been established on North Main Street.

Additional road improvements continued to be carried out, such as the creation of Douglas Street in the 1830s, and the Blackstone Canal continued in operation until 1848, after which it was converted in part to a raceway for the Central Woolen Mill (Form 46-D). However, the major change of the period came with the construction of the Providence and Worcester Railroad in 1847-1848. Built along the same north-south corridor as

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Overall, the degree of new construction and population growth for the period do not match the increase in employment, however, suggesting that the street railroads may have played an important role in transporting mill workers from other towns and rural areas of Uxbridge to the major mills at Uxbridge Center and Wheelocksville.

After the introduction of local railroads, virtually no changes occurred in the town's transportation until the early 20th century, when an electric streetcar was established between Uxbridge and Milford by way of Hartford Avenue in 1901. A second streetcar line (Uxbridge and Blackstone Street Railroad) was extended from Balckstone to Whitin's Depot (Northbridge) in 1903. Although these lines did not influence patterns of settlement within the town, their presence seems to have encouraged a number of property owners to prepare residential subdivision plans for parcels around Uxbridge Center and North Uxbridge. For the most part, these proposed subdivisions remain unbuilt.

As elsewhere, the rising popularity of automobile travel in the 1920s and 1930s brought about the decline and closing of the town's street railways. Automobiles did, however, result in the improvement of Ironstone Road as the town's first (and only) divided highway, Route 146, by the 1930s. As with previous transportation improvements, this road reinforces a transportation corridor that has been important since the 18th century.

More recent highway development, most notably the Massachusetts Turnpike and Interstate Route 495, have affected Uxbridge by creating easier access to Boston and other areas of eastern Massachusetts, thereby drawing Uxbridge within the range, albeit at the periphery, of suburban development.

ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

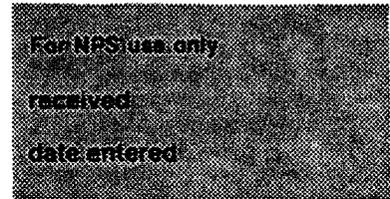
Reflecting Uxbridge's settlement in the 18th century and its steady growth throughout most of the 19th century, the town's building stock retains good examples of all the major architectural styles that have been popular since its development. The largest number of these examples are traditional or vernacular in design; however, individual high-style buildings were constructed and survive, especially from the Federal and Early Industrial periods.

By far the largest numbers of buildings are free-standing wood frame houses, built for individual owners rather than as part of planned developments, although one notable planned mill village remains. In rural areas, houses tend to stand alone on their farmsteads or in small

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groupings of two or three, reflecting original ownership by the same family. Barns and sheds are usually unattached to houses and stand either at the rear or on the opposite side of roads in front of houses to which they belong. Most rural buildings date from the 18th and first half of the 19th century; Victorian style farmhouses and barns are rare.

Architectural distinctions exist within the town's villages, although most villages are laid out in the same way, namely along main roads with few or no side streets. Outside of Uxbridge Center (Uxbridge Common District, Form 48-C) villages contain mostly mid and late 19th century cottages, double houses, boarding houses (rare) and a few individual houses, most of simple traditional designs. Uxbridge Center, being the largest of the town's villages, preserves a wider range of buildings from all periods, including many of the town's major examples of high-style Federalist and Victorian residential architecture.

While the town retains important architectural examples of institutional, commercial and industrial buildings from a period of 1770 to 1900, the number of buildings of these types is sufficiently small that they will be described individually, by building type, below:

Plantation and Colonial Periods ca. 1700-1775

Residential: As in neighboring towns, Uxbridge's earliest houses were built in the vernacular, timber-frame tradition that had been brought to New England and adapted to the region by English settlers in the 17th century. Although two of the town's farmhouses are traditionally ascribed construction dates in the 1690s, both have been so extensively remodelled in the early and mid 19th century that their present appearances do not preserve any exterior evidence of 17th century origins.

The earliest houses for which some documentation and physical evidence remains appear to date from the first half of the 18th century; all are one-story cottages with central chimneys. Characteristic of a house type that is traditionally associated with the early 18th century settlement of Worcester County, the Cornet Farnum House (Form 47-93; NR 1980) is a central chimney gambrel roofed cottage that may have been built as early as 1707-1710 when Farnum was first reported as living in Uxbridge (then Mendon). A similar structure is the Aaron Taft House (Form 50-21), believed to have been built in 1749, but possessing a 3/4 facade instead of the full center-entry facade of the Farnum House. Other well preserved buildings of this type include the Samuel Taft House (Form 56-53) and the E. Albee House (Form 49-21). Similar in scale and construction, but with a pitched instead of a gambrel roof, is the A. E. Cook House (Form 10-30). In addition to details of construction and design, all of these houses remain in rural settings and, characteristically, have facades on their south elevations.

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A unique house of the period and one which displays some awareness of high style architecture is the Moses Farnum House of 1769 (Form 15-12). Built of locally produced brick, this house possesses a symmetrical center-entry facade, laid up in Flemish bond with blackened headers. Although the scale of the building resembles that of the A. E. Cook House, the building's plan is arranged around a central hallway and end chimneys rather than the more common central chimney.

Related to the Farnum House and preserved as the town's only non-residential structure extant from the 18th century, the Quaker Meeting House (Form 10-1; NR 1974) of 1770 is a two-story brick structure with an added entry porch of the early 19th century. In addition to its brick construction, the building preserves a galleried interior.

Federal Period 1776-1830

Residential: With the coming of textile mills after 1810, residential house types became more varied; however, timber-frame construction (one and two stories) with a central chimney plan continued to be the most common single-family residence at least as late as 1810-1820. Unaltered examples of this type are relatively rare, particularly for former farmhouses; however, the W. Aldrich House of 1786 (Form 45-48) preserves many important elements of the type, including an original date plaque and what appear to be original window openings. More pretentious houses of the same basic type were occasionally decorated with late Georgian details of splayed (wood) window lintels and pedimented entries as are found on the Dexter Richardson House of ca. 1800-1810 (Form 3-1) and the Sylvanus Holbrook House of ca. 1780 (Form 31-17).

Perhaps the most fully developed example of Georgian architecture in Uxbridge is the Bazaleel Taft House of ca. 1780-1790 (Form 33-53). Although reputedly built after the Revolution, the house preserves elements that were introduced in the Boston area as early as the 1740-1750s: twin chimney plan with a central hallway, hip-on-hip roof with pedimented dormers, and pilastered entries with pediments set on pulvinated friezes.

While Georgian style details may have remained in use as late as the 1820s, several sources began to popularize Federalist style designs. An important influence was the Bazaleel Taft, Jr. House of 1807 (Form 35-51), which was built for one of the town's most prominent citizens. This house is a twin-chimney structure with a central hallway based on Georgian precedent; however, its pilastered

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decorative details. Also built as part of the village were several two-story wood-frame row houses that were used as boarding houses for female operatives. Details of these buildings were simple, consisting of moulded window and door casings.

Institutional: Other than the town's two meeting houses (Quaker and Congregational), institutional building was limited to schoolhouses. Several wood-frame and brick one-story schoolhouses were built in various school districts; however, most have been demolished or severely altered by conversion to residences. A notable exception is the former Uxbridge Academy (1819) that stands in the Uxbridge Common District (Form 48-C). Built by private subscription from the town's residents, this building is a two-story brick structure that was designed to have a high school lecture room at the first story and a Masonic meeting hall at the second story, an arrangement that was common in Massachusetts prior to the advent of town-supported high schools.

Commercial: It is likely that no more than a dozen commercial buildings existed in the town during this period. Local histories report that several warehouses were built between Uxbridge Center and the Blackstone Canal; photographs show at least one and possibly two, two-story brick store buildings near the junction of Main and Mendon Streets; however, none of these buildings remain.

Although it may post-date 1830, Rogerson's Block at Rogerson's Village (Form 47-B; NR 1971) preserves an excellent Federalist style design, one which is characteristic of 19th century commercial buildings in its provision of a store at the first story and a meeting hall at the upper stories. The Bazaleel Taft, Jr. Law Office of ca.1807 (Form 34-51a) preserves in brick a design that was more frequently built in wood for offices throughout the region prior to the widespread construction of commercial row buildings and blocks in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Between 1810 and 1830, seven water power sites in Uxbridge were developed for textile manufacturing. The first group of mills, built between 1810 and 1816 were small, wood-frame structures, usually two stories high and domestic in scale. As a result of technological changes, fire and increased production, most of these early mills were soon replaced with two- and three-story masonry structures, most of which had monitor roof and projecting stair/bell towers. At least five mills of the latter type were built between 1820 and 1827; only the shells of the Crown and Eagle Mills (1823 and 1827), together with their outbuildings and extensive water remain as examples of the period (Rogerson's Village, Form 47-B; NR 1971).

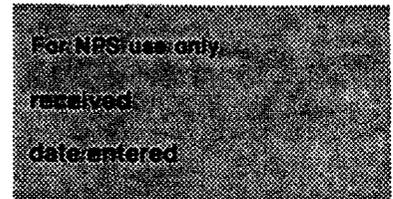
Early Industrial Period 1830-1870

Although this was a period of local prosperity, one during which existing mills expanded and new mills were established, architectural taste remained

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A simpler example of the same style, but one which is still among the best local examples of its period is the R. Farnum House, 20 Oak Street, of 1875-1880 (Form 47-66). Examples of the Queen Anne style are relatively rare and are best represented by the Albert Sprague House of 1885 (Form 47-47) and the S. A. Hall House of 1890, Form 48-95). Both of these are substantial suburban houses that display the asymmetrical massing and decorative wood trimmings characteristic of the style. While other local buildings possess elements of the Queen Anne style, these elements are generally restricted to single decorative details.

Other popular late Victorian and early 20th century styles are poorly represented in Uxbridge. Although workers' cottages, several two-deckers, and several small apartment houses were built during the period (particularly at North Uxbridge), no individually outstanding examples or well-preserved districts remain.

Institutional: The presence of new religious societies and the growth of town government resulted in the construction of three new churches, a city hall, a high school, a library and at least two grammar schools during this period, all of which were architect-designed. Construction of the Victorian Gothic style Town Hall of 1878-1879, Amos Cutting, architect (Form 41-31) marked an important change in local architectural development both by introducing the idea of public buildings as an aesthetically important element in the town, and by making use of a design competition to select an architect. In 1893-1894, the donation of a finely detailed Gothic Revival style library (Form 48-C) by one of the town's leading citizens, advanced the use of public buildings as an important monument in the town's center.

Of the school buildings of the period, none remain with the exception of the Italianate and Colonial Revival style North Uxbridge School of 1870-1875; 1900, Cutting, Carleton and Cutting, architects (Form 47-124).

Commercial: To a greater degree than in preceding periods, commercial development focused in Uxbridge Common District (Form 48-C), where fires in 1895 and 1896 encouraged the construction of the town's first three-story brick commercial blocks. Of these, the Bank Building of 1895-1896 (Form 42-6) and the Farnum Block of 1895 (Form 41-10A) are the most fully developed examples of late Victorian commercial architecture.

As with town-owned buildings, the replacement of a utilitarian train depot at the town center with a new and finely detailed Romanesque/Queen Anne style depot in 1895 (Form 42-4) provided a major building that served an important function and was also a source of civic pride.

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Industrial: Except for the enlargement of boiler rooms, picker houses and other service buildings, there was little new construction at the town's mill complexes until the early 20th century when several existing mills were purchased, reorganized and enlarged by capitalists from outside of Uxbridge. Both the Uxbridge Woolen Company and the C. A. Root Company enjoyed spectacular financial success, particularly at the time of World War I. This success resulted in the enlargement, but not the replacement, of existing mills, especially the Waucantuck Mill (Form 43-G) and Central Woolen Mill (Form 46-D). New construction was utilitarian in design and consisted of wood-frame and steel frame/reinforced concrete additions.

Archaeology

No archaeological sites were surveyed as part of the inventory on which this nomination is based. However, several historic and prehistoric archaeological sites are known in Uxbridge which have yielded or may be expected to yield information significant to our past. It should be considered that other potentially important sites also exist within the town and that these may yield potentially important information for our understanding of the past.

Recent survey work in this and nearby inland areas has demonstrated that the density of prehistoric sites is far greater than predicted in the literature. In a survey of the Rte 146 corridor, 29 prehistoric sites were identified; twelve are located in Uxbridge (Thorbahn and Cox, 1983). The sites were characterized by small size, low density of cultural material and few diagnostic artifacts. Four additional sites along the Blackstone River are noted in MHC files. These sites have not been professionally investigated and little information is known. However, the collection from one site, some of which are deposited at the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, MA is said to include at least four red ochre burials; as well as small triangular, corner-notched, leaf-shaped and small quartz points; or over 1,000 artifacts. A contact period village site is also known to have existed east of present-day Uxbridge Center. The sum of this information indicates that Uxbridge, with its many rivers, ponds, and uplands is sensitive for the presence of prehistoric sites from the Terminal Late archaic through Contact periods. The identification and differentiation of these predominantly small upland sites begins the process of outlining the local settlement and subsistence system, in contrast to the better known coastal and riverine systems in the Northeast.

Two historic properties, both already listed on the National Register, have been the subject of reconnaissance archaeological surveys which have demonstrated the integrity and significance of each property: Crown and Eagle Mills (Rogerson's Village) and Blackstone Canal.

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The Crown and Eagle Mills and Rogerson's Village have remained remarkably intact since their initial construction in the 1820s. The archaeological study demonstrated the property's integrity, identified sensitive areas and revealed a range of categories of information including: "early structural remnants; past patterns of space utilization for early functions; the landscape alterations produced by Rogerson's prodigious effort in farming the complex, as well as evidences of its predecessors and its subsequent re-ordering to accommodate industrial changes and expansion; and even stratified artifact scatters testifying to sequences of use in respective areas of present archaeological consequence." (Moriece and Gary, Inc., 1980).

The Blackstone Canal study located a series of undisturbed industrial and canal-related structural remains and topographic features along the length of the canal system in Uxbridge, recommending sensitive areas for future archaeological work.

In addition to these specific resources which have been examined, many of Uxbridge's other industrial, commercial, residential and agricultural properties should be considered to contain undisturbed archaeological components from the mid 18th through early 20th centuries. Identification excavation and analysis of these components may provide an important supplement to the standing building stock and to Uxbridge's history as known through documentary materials.

Methodology

This nomination is the result of a town-wide architectural survey conducted by the Uxbridge Historical Commission with a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1981. Brian Pfeiffer of ACT for Massachusetts was the consultant. The survey was conducted by beginning with the preparation of a bibliography and initial reading of local histories, maps, photographs, newspapers, pamphlets and other secondary sources. Following bibliographic research, a field survey was conducted using a U.S.G.S. Map (1:25,000) to assure that all roads and structures within the town were viewed.

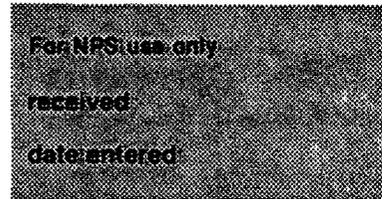
Identified during the field survey were all churches, schools, commercial blocks, mills, and other public buildings constructed before 1930. Individual houses and districts were identified both for their architectural qualities and for known historical associations with individuals and events.

Following the field survey, all recorded buildings were researched in greater depth to identify precise dates of construction, and additional historical associations. Approximately 25% of properties initially surveyed were

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Public commitment within the town for preservation and participation in ongoing State and Federal programs is evidenced in the initiation in 1978 of a volunteer-conducted inventory of Uxbridge's historic and cultural resources. However, although this attracted a moderately large number of volunteers, lack of professional expertise and a full-time coordinator resulted in limited progress. Consequently, the Uxbridge Historical Commission applied for a Survey and Planning Grant through the Massachusetts Historical Commission to complete the architectural and historic inventory, which was granted in 1980 and completed in 1981. This multiple resource nomination is based on the results of that survey; both were prepared by Brian Pfeiffer, a professional consultant in historic preservation. It is hoped that the Multiple Resource National Register Nomination will initiate greater awareness of and involvement in preservation activities in the town.

Uxbridge is included in the Worcester County study unit currently being surveyed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission reconnaissance survey team as part of the MHC's implementation of the recommendations set forth in Cultural Resources Management in Massachusetts, a Model for Management (MHC 1979). This ongoing project will eventually provide a statewide historic and archaeological data base which will allow preservation decisions to be made in a consistent and defensible manner.

8. Significance Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area, Uxbridge, Mass.

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Community Development

Specific dates see individual forms **Builder/Architect** see individual forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area includes 50 major individual properties, 4 districts and 2 mill complexes, which represent the Colonial settlement and 19th century industrial development of Uxbridge. One district and three individual properties are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (see Item 6). Together with other small towns along the Blackstone River Valley, Uxbridge enjoys the distinction of having been a prosperous agricultural town and an early center of textile manufacturing and textile-machine production. As such, the town saw an important period of prosperity between 1810 and approximately 1840, after which its relative importance was eclipsed by emerging regional industrial cities, particularly Worcester. While subsequent periods brought prosperity and growth, none left as large and unique a group of buildings as this initial period of industrialization. Important exceptions to this general pattern are the relatively large number of wood-frame mills (ca. 1838-1872) which remain at four of the town's water power sites. Taken as a whole, the Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; it thus meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

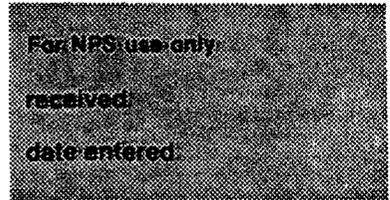
First Settlement and Initial Growth 1700-1775

Located at the western edge of the 8-mile Mendon town grant of 1659, Uxbridge stood on the frontier of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (later Province of Massachusetts) in an area that was attacked during King Philip's War (1675-76) and that was not completely safe from further attack until the conclusion of Queen Anne's War in 1713, after which settlement was rapid. Although the area's remoteness from Boston and the provincial theocracy, as well as its proximity to religious tolerant Rhode Island may have made the area attractive to non-Puritans, such as John Farnum, a former Presbyterian turned Quaker, who settled here perhaps as early as 1707 (Form 47-93, NR 1980). By the 1720s, numerous Quakers had settled here and, although they did not form a voting majority and could not persuade Town Meeting to release them from church taxes, they nonetheless became large landholders, particularly in the southern part of Uxbridge where Moses Farnum, John Farnum's son, established extensive holdings on which farming was conducted (Form 15-12), bricks were made, and in 1770, a Quaker Meetinghouse was built (Form 10-1, NR 1974).

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Resource Area

Many other early settlers came from Mendon and Mendon-related families, particularly the Taft Family, which received and occupied extensive grants of land here as early as 1709. Initial grants were made to Joseph Taft (1680-1747) who subsequently divided his property among his four sons, all of whom showed a marked ability at enlarging their land holdings (Forms 50-21 and 56-53). Throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Taft family, which included many Quakers, remained the town's largest land holders. One branch of the family, descended from Daniel Taft (1677-1761), produced three successive generations -- Josiah (1709-1756), Bazaleel (1750-1839) (Form 33-53) and Bazaleel, Jr. (1780-1846) (Form 35-51) -- who were all the town's wealthiest citizens of their time. In addition, this branch of the family received educations at Harvard College and held positions in the County Court, circumstances which brought them into contact with the ruling classes of colonial government.

In 1716, the settlers of Uxbridge made a request to be considered for incorporation as a separate town; however, this request was not acted upon until 1727, when the inhabitants petitioned the General Court and received the right to incorporate as a separate town. The earliest meetings of town government were held in the home of John Farnum until 1729-1730, when a meeting house (40' x 35' x 18') was completed on the approximate site of the present First Congregational Church (Unitarian) at Uxbridge Common. The first settled minister of the meeting house remained until 1772; he was a member of the New Light Mendon Association.

Exact population statistics do not exist for the period, although estimates suggest that the town's population at the time of incorporation was c.1,000, including the area that was subsequently incorporated as the town of Northbridge in 1772. By the end of the period, Uxbridge's population had risen to 1,110 and dispersed settlement had spread to all areas of the town. With the exception of an iron forge near Ironstone Village after 1739 and several small gristmills and sawmills, economic activity continued to consist primarily of farming.

Industrial Beginnings 1776-1830

As in many other New England towns, the period immediately following the Revolution in Uxbridge was one of slow recovery from the high taxation and disruption of farming life that accompanied the war. However, population (with Northbridge) grew steadily, nearly doubling from 1,110 in 1776 to 2,086 in 1830. By the 1790s, Uxbridge's location on a major north-south route between Worcester and Providence and a major east-west route between Boston and Hartford brought it in contact with individuals and events that affected the region. While George Washington's visit in 1789 attracted a great deal of local notice, the establishment of stage lines (ca. 1802-1816), a public house/inn and Academy and Masonic

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Lodge (1819, Form 47-124) at the Common (1800), a notably early subscription library (1775) and regular local session of the district court (1797) were more important in creating a small class of local merchants, doctors and lawyers, some of whom subsequently financed manufacturing enterprises. Further, this contact with neighboring areas where industrial experiments were beginning may have encouraged local artisans, such as Richard Mowry to begin building looms (ca. 1778-1790s?) and later to design and build textile machinery. Among those involved in the latter activity were Jerry Wheelock and John and George Carpenter (Form 41-41) between 1810 and 1834. These early machine makers equipped most of the town's early mills and served an important role until the 1830s, when they could no longer compete with the highly capitalized machine shops of Worcester.

Following the construction of the town's first two mills in 1810 by Daniel Day (woolens) and in 1811 by Benjamin Clapp (cotton), numerous manufacturing companies were formed by local merchants and mechanics who established six additional textile mills prior to 1830: Capron Mills (ca. 1821); Wheelockville (ca. 1810, Form 43-F); Hecla Village (ca. 1825); Rivulet Mill (ca. 1820, Form 56-A); Crown and Eagle Mills (1823, 1827; NR 1971; Form 47-B). For the most part, these ventures were small and the early buildings have been replaced. They employed between 20 and 40 operatives, most of whom came from nearby farms and were listed as "boys under 16 years of age," and "women and girls" in industrial censuses. Only one venture, the Crown and Eagle Mills (1823-1827) possessed the scale of industrial enterprises in Worcester, Lowell and other emerging manufacturing centers. Financed and owned by Robert Rogerson, a Boston merchant, these two mills were built as part of a single complex that employed 30 men, 10 boys and 220 women and girls by 1831. In addition to the mills and storehouses, the complex included a large-scale water power system, boarding houses, overseers houses, an agent's house, a company store and other elements that were adopted in Uxbridge's other mill villages during the 1830s-1850s (Form 47-D; NR 1971).

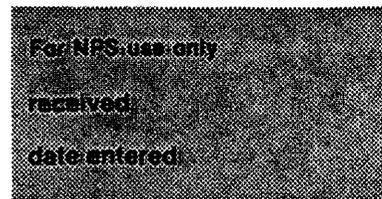
By the end of the Federal Period, local textile manufacturing produced \$319,940 worth of goods (principally sheetings and satinets), provided employment to 414 people, and was capitalized at a value of \$306,000. Principal markets for Uxbridge's satinets were New York and Philadelphia, while cotton sheetings were sold primarily in Boston and New York.

Other businesses conducted during the period consisted of leather tanning (Jonathan and E. Southwick), boot and shoe making (Moses Chapin and Co.), shuttle manufacturing (John White) and cabinet making. Together these enterprises provided employment to 36 people, probably on a seasonal basis. Agriculture also remained important for a large section of the community. In 1784, Uxbridge, still incorporating Northbridge, utilized 3% of its acreage in tillage, 11% in pasturage, 13% in mowing and

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because the number of immigrants never exceeded 27% of the entire population. In addition, the scattered locations and small scale of the town's mill villages precluded the formation of distinct ethnic neighborhoods. The physical evidence of immigration is most readily observed in the town's two Catholic churches (1852 and 1904), which were formed mainly to serve the town's Irish, French and Central European populations.

Although still a small town at the end of this period, Uxbridge had retained some of its regional industrial importance and was referred to by Orra Stone in his History of Massachusetts Industries as "by far the busiest manufacturing town in the Blackstone Valley." Possessing its own local economy and located away from any manufacturing cities, Uxbridge retained an independent identity throughout the Industrial period of its development and into the mid 20th century when nearby highways brought it closer, but not into direct contact with suburban growth from Boston and Worcester. At present, the town possesses a strong identity from both its agrarian and industrial pasts.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property multiple - see individual forms

Quadrangle name Uxbridge, Mass; Blackstone, Mass. Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UMT References Multiple - see individual forms

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Multiple Resource Area includes the incorporated limits of Uxbridge. See individual forms for individual properties and districts.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia A. Fitch, Preservation Planner with Brian Pfeiffer, ACT for Massachusetts and Uxbridge Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April, 1983

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Patricia L. Weslow

title State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

date 8/2/83

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for details date
Keeper of the National Register

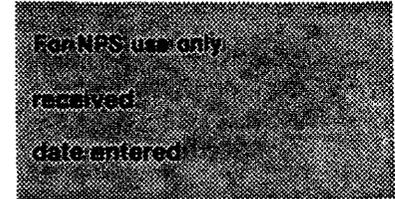
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Adams, Benjamin, House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Albee, E., House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. | Aldrich, Daniel, Cottage and
Sawmill | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | Aldrich, J., House | Substantive Review | f
Keeper | <u>Paula Ann Boyd 1/20/84</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. | Aldrich, W., House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. | Aldrich, S., House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. | Bank Building | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. | Brown, E., House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | Butler Block | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | Carpenter, George, House | Entered in the
National Register | for
Keeper | <u>Melora Byers 10/7/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
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date entered

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Capron, Charles, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

12. Chapin, A., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

13. Cook, A. E., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

14. Central Woolen Mills
District

Substantive Review

for Keeper

James Lee Boyd 1/20/84

Attest

15. Deane, Francis, Cottage

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

16. Farnum Block

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

17. Farnum, Moses, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

18. Farnum, R., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

19. Granite Store

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

20. Hall, S. A., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melrose Byers 10/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Hayward, William, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

22. Holbrook, Sylvanus, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

23. Ironstone Mill Housing and
Cellar Hole Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

221 24. Judson-Taft House ~~Entered in the~~
Multiple Resource Review

for
Keeper

accept Patrick Andrews 10/7/83

Attest

25. Kensley, J., House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

26. North Uxbridge School Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

27. Richardson, Dexter, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

28. Richardson, Joseph, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

29. Rivulet Mill Complex Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

30. Sayles, Richard, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Substantive Review

Date/Signature
Determined Eligible

- 31. Sprague, Albert, House **DOE/OWNER OBJECTION** Keeper Eligible Patrick Andrews 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 32. Southwick, Elisha, House Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 33. Southwick, Israel, House Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 231 34. Farnum, William and Mary, House Substantive Review *for* Keeper Annice Ann Boyd 1/20/84
Attest _____
- 35. Thomson, C. R., House and Barn Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 36. Uxbridge Common District Keeper Annice Ann Boyd 1/20/84
Attest _____
- 37. Uxbridge Passenger Depot Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 38. Uxbridge Town Hall Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 10/7/83
Attest _____
- 39. Waucantuck Mill Complex Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 1/20/84
Attest _____
- 40. Wheelockville District Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byers 1/20/84
Attest _____

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National Park Service**

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Uxbridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Whipple, A., House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

42. Williams, N., House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

43. Taft, Aaron, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

44. Taft, Bazaleel, Jr., House and Law Office
Substantive Review

for
Keeper

accept *Patricia Andrews* 10/7/83

Attest

45. Taft, Hon. Bazaleel, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

46. Taft Brothers Block Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

47. Taft, George, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

48. Taft, Moses, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

49. Taft, Samuel, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest

50. Taft, Zadock, House Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/7/83

Attest